

1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

denied the opportunity to study as long as there is a mailbox within reach."

To Stuart SYMINGTON, his alma mater, International Correspondence Schools, presents its award as "Home Study Man of the Year, 1964."

JOHN C. VILLAUME,
President, International Correspondence Schools.
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 16, 1965.

ETTA GALLAGHER, OF LACONIA, N.H.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, death is never a solely personal affair. When Mrs. Etta Gallagher, of Laconia, N.H., passed away, early this week, her passing left in her community a void, and emptiness.

I have had the honor of knowing Mrs. Gallagher for many years. She was born in Indiana; but she came to Laconia, N.H., 40 years ago, and made it her home and her workshop.

Etta Gallagher was never one to sit by and accept the world as she found it. Her concern was for the welfare of her fellow men; and the unique element of her character was her ability to translate that concern into action which, more often than not, succeeded in making life measurably more livable for all the members of her community.

As president of the Citizen Publishing Co., publishers of the Laconia Evening Citizen, Mrs. Gallagher was at the same time a newspaperwoman and a newspaperman's wife. Thus, she had two difficult tasks; and her success in both tasks was a measure of her stature.

I speak from personal knowledge of Etta Gallagher's skill, for I was mayor of the city of Laconia at a time when she was a member of our school board. Her concern led to improvement of our children's education, and such results are a more enduring testimonial than any words I can utter.

Etta Gallagher received many of the awards which a grateful community can bestow. She was truly an outstanding woman. Both Mrs. McIntyre and I extend our sympathy to her family.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a newspaper notice of Mrs. Gallagher's death be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ETTA GALLAGHER, LACONIA CITIZEN PRESIDENT, DIES

LACONIA.—Mrs. Mary Etta (Gates) Gallagher, of 16 Messer Street, wife of former Mayor Edward J. Gallagher, died early Tuesday afternoon at Laconia Hospital. She had been a patient there for 3½ weeks.

She was a native of St. Mary's, Daviess County, Ind., and moved to Laconia 39 years ago from Concord. She was president of the Citizen Publishing Co., which publishes the Laconia Evening Citizen, established by the Gallaghers when they came here.

Mrs. Gallagher attended business college in Indianapolis, Ind., and taught school in Martin County, Ind.

Her father was president and cashier of the First National Bank in Loogootee, Ind.

She was married on January 27, 1914, and among Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher's treasured mementoes of the golden wedding anniversary was a papal blessing.

Mrs. Gallagher was a past president of the Laconia Business & Professional Women's Club; first grand regent of Court of Our Lady of the Lakes, Catholic Daughters of America; a former member of the school board, and a member of the State constitutional convention in 1938-39.

She also was a member of Mary Butler Chapter, DAR; Laconia Woman's Club, Lakeport Women's Club, and an honorary member of the Laconia Emblem Club. She was chosen Woman of the Year by the BPW Club some years ago. She was a communicant of St. Joseph Church.

Besides her husband, who is publisher of the Citizen, members of the family include a daughter, Miss M. Alma Gallagher, the assistant publisher; and several nieces and nephews.

The funeral will take place Thursday morning from the Wilkinson-Beane Funeral Home here followed by a solemn high mass of requiem at 9 o'clock at St. Joseph Church. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery, Concord.

Friends may call at the funeral home this afternoon and evening.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUPPORTS PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ACTIONS IN VIETNAM, WHICH WERE TAKEN WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF CONGRESS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in recent days the newspapers have been full of articles to the effect that the President is receiving a greater measure of support from the party across the aisle than he is from his own party. This is nonsense. In the aggregate, the President has the same broad support from both parties today that he received last fall when the Senate, by a vote of 88 to 2, and the House, by a vote of 414 to 0, passed a joint resolution approving and supporting "the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

The President and his advisers are in a better position than any of us to formulate strategy on Vietnam. The President has the ability—the wisdom, the foresight, the knowledge—to do what is best to defend the cause of freedom in southeast Asia. There are no easy solutions. There is no magic formula for success. We must maintain our strength and be ever on our guard. We must have foresight, to give us the needed patience to endure our present trials until the passage of time brings about a new reality in which our present enemies will have grown in economic and political maturity. In that future time, many of the causes of their present intransigence will not longer be with us. We must be firm, yet responsible, to preserve freedom in today's world, while the new world of tomorrow is being born. We would not be fulfilling our trust to generations yet unborn if we retreated in panic at this moment.

This week, former President Truman spoke for the entire Nation when he declared his "every confidence" that President Johnson would work out a practical solution to the crisis in Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that President Truman's remarks, as reported in the New

York Times of February 17, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 17, 1965]
TRUMAN SUPPORTS JOHNSON'S MOVES; URGES THAT EVERYONE BACK PRESIDENT ON VIETNAM

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., February 16.—Former President Harry S. Truman said today he had "every confidence" that President Johnson would work out a practical solution to the crisis in Vietnam.

The 80-year-old former President said in a prepared statement that he believed the presence of U.S. troops in South Vietnam had one purpose "and that is to help keep the peace, and to keep ambitious aggressors from helping themselves to the easy prey of certain newly formed independent nations."

"If we abandon these to the new marauders and the 'little Caesars,' we are again headed for deep trouble," Mr. Truman said.

"If we should commit the grave folly of abandoning the United Nations, or allow the defaulters to curb its effectiveness, we will be setting the stage for a third world war."

"What we have been trying to do throughout the world, is to keep the peace while we are perfecting the machinery to enforce it," Mr. Truman said. "It had been a costly and thankless job. Our patience has been sorely tried."

The former President said his statement was in response to questions and comments he had received on the Vietnam conflict. He did not appear in person.

The statement said responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy was vested in the President. "This, by no means, puts a President above questioning or beyond criticism," he added, "and President Johnson would be the first to affirm it. But the President is badly served in his task, as is the Nation, by those irresponsible critics, or sideline hecklers who neither have all the facts—nor the answers."

"We have faced many discouragements—yet we have had to put up with them," Mr. Truman said. "Some of our recent comrades in defense seem to be suffering from short memories, and worse yet, shortsightedness. Some of those that could not defend themselves against invasions have grown vain and inflated and are now turning their backs on us."

"It is not a pretty picture when those whom we have helped to rescue only yesterday, are now deliberately trying to do us harm."

"President Johnson knows what needs to be done, and he knows what should be avoided."

"His is the responsibility for working out a practical solution. I have every confidence that he will do so. In this situation he deserves, and should have, the confidence of everyone."

STRONG TESTIMONY SUPPORTS THE COLD WAR GI BILL (S. 9)

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this morning, for the second consecutive day, the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs was privileged to hear numerous witnesses testify on the merits of S. 9, the cold war GI bill.

To illustrate the fine caliber of that testimony, and to allow Senators the advantage of becoming acquainted with the persuasive assets of the bill, I ask that several excerpts from the testimony be printed in the RECORD.

In particular, I refer to testimony given by Frank Weil, for the American

Veterans' Committee; by Pete Wheeler, the legislative director of the National Association of State Approval Agencies; and by a young man who now is in the military service—Richard Kelley, journalist 3d class, U.S. Navy.

I ask unanimous consent that these statements be printed at this point in the Record in the hope that the impact provided by this public demand, as well as the interest of the 40 cosponsors of this bill, will help show Congress and the administration the urgency of the need for the enactment of this proposed legislation.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE BEFORE THE VETERANS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, BY FRANK WEIL

The American Veterans Committee has, throughout its history, felt the provisions of the so-called GI bill were part of the process of readjusting the veteran to civilian life which our platform specifically endorses.

The following provision of the platform, cited above, bears directly on the legislation before the subcommittee:

"Experience with the World War GI bill of rights has given ample evidence of the value in increased productivity to the Nation and in the increased taxes to the Government of that law's education and training provision.

"AVC endorses a modified GI bill of rights for peacetime draftees and volunteers who have been on extended active duty. It is our belief that such men who enable our country to maintain peace and meet its commitments and responsibilities to our allies are entitled to basic readjustment benefits to enable them to return without distress to civilian life at the end of their service and become useful and productive members of their communities.

"Therefore, in principle, AVC endorses any peacetime bill of rights which will carry out the principles hereinabove set forth and which will allow for equitable readjustment benefits to peacetime veterans."

AVC understands that certain agencies of the administration, notably the Bureau of the Budget have headed the opposition to the enactment of this legislation. Publicly available statistics have shown that those who were educated under the World War II GI bill of rights have paid in taxes many times the sums expended on assisting them in getting that education. These additional taxes are attributable to income they would not have had without the education they acquired under their GI bill.

AVC feels therefore, that the attitude of the agencies opposing the bill is shortsighted, and that authorizing the present expenditures provided for in this legislation will result in increased revenues over time, and the expenditures should be regarded as an investment in the future of our country.

For the foregoing reasons the American Veterans Committee wholeheartedly approves and endorses the principle of the peacetime GI bill of rights.

STATEMENT BY PETE WHEELER, OF ATLANTA, GA., LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE APPROVAL AGENCIES BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, U.S. SENATE

The National Association of State Approval Agencies, having observed the operation of the educational programs under all previous legislation, is convinced beyond doubt that these programs are a result of the greatest educational legislation that has ever been

enacted by the U.S. Congress. These veterans educational benefits and the manner in which the veterans availed themselves of these privileges to further their education, probably resulted in the greatest advances in public education which the State and Nation have ever experienced within one generation, as well as benefits to future generations.

Many of the veterans would have been unable to secure an education without the veterans program. These people appreciate the value of what they have received and will insist on their children putting forth the effort needed to become educated. In the early part of this century discussion as to whether or not a girl should be given the advantages of an education was frequently justified with the statement, "Educate a girl and you educate a family." A big factor in the dropout problem today is uneducated parents and we know that the veterans' education program has done much to eliminate this factor in the future generations. We could well say, "Educate the parents and you educate a generation."

During this important legislative year for the Great Society and as this committee considers the advisability of legislation, providing education and training for the cold war veteran, I hope the need for a well balanced America will not be overlooked. The security of our cherished freedoms, our economic growth and productivity, our social well-being, and our moral standard depends not only upon the select few, but upon every citizen in between. Provision for higher education is important and necessary. The average Mr. and Mrs. America has made and will continue to make up the solid foundation. Therefore, it is paramount that provisions for education and training include opportunities for the acquiring of skills and abilities to fit the needs of all the people.

The need for technicians to support our scientists and engineers is growing. Technicians are not always in the realm of the select few. Many are trained on the job. Thousands upon thousands have acquired their skills by receiving training as a result of the veterans education program over the past years prior to February 1, 1955. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Let's be sure and provide the means to have each link strong. One thing is for sure—the strength of our Nation lies not in signed agreements between nations, but in the strength of each and every citizen of our Nation. The idea uppermost in the minds of the men who founded the United States, was that each and every human being was important. Our Republic can hope to survive only as long as the principles upon which it was founded are respected and followed. Only the productive can be strong, only the strong can remain free. Our Nation needs each person to the outmost edge of what he is and what he can become, the academically gifted, the slow learner, and the rest in between. These hearings have established beyond any doubt that the educational assistance programs provided for veterans have been successful. They have succeeded even beyond the expectations of the wise and farsighted legislators who conceived them.

STATEMENT BY RICHARD W. KELLY, U.S. NAVY JOURNALIST, THIRD CLASS

Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee it is very gratifying for me to be able to stand before you today and testify on the "cold war" GI bill (S. 9) for this is the culmination of 3 years of a personal endeavor to show in my small way that I, as well as many persons in my position, favor the passage of this bill. I first became interested in the "cold war" GI bill while I was deployed with a Seabee battalion in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the Cuban crisis in the fall of 1962. My interest stemmed

from the fact that I was not fortunate enough to be able to attend college after high school due mainly to financial difficulties and this problem still confronts me today. I have been attending night school at the University of Maryland in order to cut the overall expense of college when I do resume my education, but I discovered that a full-time course of study would be more desirable in realizing my educational goals.

After discussing the bill with many of my contemporaries, I wrote a letter to Senator SMATHERS, of Florida, requesting any pertinent information about the bill. Upon receipt of this information I discussed the technical aspects of the bill with both officer and enlisted personnel serving with me. The bill was favorable with everyone that I talked to, and in fact, many of these people also wrote their respective Congressmen asking for more information on the bill. I have continued to query people about their opinion on the bill for the past 3 years and have asked them to carefully weigh the merits of the bill in an unbiased and objective manner. I found during this long period of personal research that there was unanimous approval of the bill. To my surprise, I also discovered that those persons who knew they were exempt from their military obligation would candidly admit that it was unfair to the 40 percent of America's youth who shoulder the entire military burden of our country, and even though they are given this added responsibility, they receive no readjustment for it. It is easily seen that the 60 percent of America's youth who are exempt from military service have a decided advantage over we who are not exempt. Consequently, while our postwar veterans fulfill their service obligations, their civilian counterparts are acquiring college degrees, industrial training, and seniority in the business world.

Many people would ask me why should all of the veterans be eligible for the GI bill when all of them do not risk their lives by serving in a "hot spot." Ironically enough, I would like to point out that I would be eligible for a "hot spot" GI bill. However, I cannot sincerely and honestly admit, as I'm sure most people will agree, that this would be sufficient conciliation to justify the placing of veterans' lives in jeopardy. More important though, is the fact that the initial purpose of the bill is to make readjustments to all of our military personnel, who have sacrificed time and energy during the most productive years of their lives in order to serve our country. All of our servicemen have sacrificed this time and energy, whether they were stationed in Saigon or Washington.

I would now like to dispel a popular misconception. It is believed by most people that the proposed GI bill would place a financial burden on our Government. This is not so. The initial outlay for financial assistance would eventually be repaid through the increased taxes realized from the added income of persons who would utilize the bill. Indicative of this is the fact that the persons who utilized the Korean GI bill are now paying our Government an extra \$1 billion a year in taxes.

This bill, as the previous GI bills have done, would strengthen America in a lasting and beneficial way, which is by helping to educate and train its youth. More than 1 million persons achieved their educational goals under the World War II and Korean GI bills. Right here in Congress, for instance, approximately 12 percent of our Representatives and 10 percent of our Senators have attended college under the GI bill.

Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, I hope by stating my personal opinion, and more important, the opinion of many of my contemporaries, that I have clearly stated why it would be advantageous for our country and its citizens to have this,